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Facility: U.S. Department of Energy, Hanford

WA789000 8967 ID No.

Date of Inspection: June 2&3, 1993

Date of Report:

June 24, 1993

Address: Hanford Reservation

Richland, Washington 99352

Report Prepared By: Jack Boller, Environmental Protection Specialist

Washington Operations Office

EPA Region 10

Inspector:

Jack Boller, EPA/WOO JackBoller Steve Moore, Ecology

Purpose:

This inspection was conducted to gather information on facility compliance with applicable regulations for management of hazardous waste under the Washington State and United States hazardous waste laws.

Facility Process Information:

The Hanford Reservation is approximately 570 square miles in area. located in Benton County, Richland, Washington. In early 1943, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers selected the Hanford site as the location for reactor, chemical separation, and related facilities and activities for the production and purification of plutonium. Activities at the sites are centralized in numerically designated areas. The reactor facilities are located along the Columbia River in what are known as the 100 areas. reactor fuel processing and waste management facilities are in the 200 The 300 Area contains the reactor fuel manufacturing areas and the research and development laboratories. The Fast Flux Test Facility is with maintenance and the nonradioactive dangerous waste landfill is located in the 600 Area. Administrative buildings are located in the 700 Area in downtown Richland.

The reservation is owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) through its contractors of which Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC) is the prime contractor. The other contractors at the reservation are: Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL); Hanford Environmental Health Foundation (HEHF); and Kaiser Engineers Hanford Company (KEH).

Early in 1989 DOE, Ecology, and EPA signed an agreement that set down a schedule for permitting, closure, and corrective action under both RCRA and CERCLA. Closures are being conducted. The facility is operating as an interim status land disposal facility.

Notification and Permits:

The original notification was filed in 1980. DOE is pursuing final permits under the tri-party agreement.

Inspection:

On June 2, 1993, Steve Moore and I arrived at the 300 Area on the US DOE Hanford Nuclear Reservation. We were met by Kyle Webster and Glen Thornton of Battelle Northwest Labs (BNWL). We toured the hazardous waste storage unit in building 305B managed by BNWL. Approximately 1000 drums are shipped off annually from this unit. The storage unit is inside the building and is well designed with secondary containment and separate bays for different waste categories.

Manifests and LDR notices were reviewed. No violations were noted. BNWL has implemented an active waste minimization program which includes a chemical exchange.

From here we moved to building 309 which is managed by Westinghouse Hanford (WHC). Thirty drums of state only waste consisting of ethylenegycol were being held in a large outdoor sump. The waste was generated by a leak inside the building. WHC has been unable to ship the waste off site because of failure to get DOE clearance. DOE considers the waste to be subject to a moratorium on shipping waste which may have contacted radio active materials. Ecology has been working with them to resolve this problem.

At this point we broke for lunch. Following lunch we went to the 607 building operated by Kaiser. A less than 90 day accumulation pad is operated outdoors at this site. There were also several satellite accumulation containers at the site. Waste from various construction and maintenance projects around the reservation is accumulated in these containers.

From here we moved to building 222-s where Kaiser operates several laboratories. An issue that Ecology has been looking at here involves satellite accumulation. The labs generate radioactive mixed waste and collect it in 5 gallon or smaller satellite containers. When the containers are full they are moved to a less than 90 day accumulation area in the building. A 55 gallon drum which is kept in an interim status storage area is then brought to the less than 90 day area and the waste is added to it. The drum is then returned to the storage area. Following our tour of the labs, we ended our inspection for the day.

On June 3, 1993, we resumed our inspection at the 616 building which is the WHC interim status storage unit. We toured the unit and found no violations. I asked to see the training records for the staff managing the unit. I was told by Mike Stevenson of WHC that I could not have access to the training records without first going through the Freedom of Information Act process. This is a continuing issue that was identified on last year's inspection.

From here we moved to the Central Waste Complex (CWCO) to discuss the issue of backlog wastes. In November of 1992 WHC began collecting drums of waste that were uncharacterized and neglected. These wastes were called "backlog waste". Containers of mixed waste or non-rad waste were brought to the CWC. After receiving the waste the CWC characterized it to determine proper management. Ecology issued an order and penalty for backlog waste that was found in a tank farm.

We concluded the inspection with a visit to the T-plant in the 200 Area. They are maintaining a satellite accumulation area in a locked cage outside of the building. It was explained that the waste is generated in a radiation zone. Due to DOE requirements it is easier to remove the waste from the radiation zone in small increments as generated then it is to fill a drum in the zone and try to get approval to remove it. This concluded the inspection.

Conclusion:

Ecology appears to be establishing a strong and well run RCRA compliance program in the Hanford program Kennewick office. Mr. Moore has developed a good working relationship with the various facility contacts he interacts with. Significant enforcement action has been taken including a penalty. The Hanford program compliance staff have been proactive in trying to establish consistency with the rest of Ecology's Dangerous Waste program.

The main compliance issues identified were:

- Denial of access to training records.
- Special case circumstances applied in identifying satellite accumulation areas.
- Management of backlog wastes.
- Inability to move moratorium wastes off site in a timely manner.

Ecology is working to resolve all of these issues.

OVERSIGHT INSPECTION FORM

Instructions:

The form is divided into two parts. Part 1 is used during the actual inspection to record observations made in the field. Part 2 of the form is used to evaluate the State inspection report relative to field observations. Both parts of the oversight inspection report have to be completed by the EPA oversight inspector. In the remarks column, N/A may be appropriate in some instances.

PART 1

I.	Facility Name: 45. DOE Hauford	, a 74 fi
12	EPA ID #: WA 76900 8967	
	Facility Activities: Small Quantity (Generator
	Generator_	
	Transporter .	3
		ge/Disposal Facility
II.	Inspection Type: CEI	О & М
	CME	Lab Audit
	Records Review	Compliance Monitoring
	. CDI	Other (specify)
	Items To Be Reviewed: Full Scope	Limited Scope
	Inspection Joint	Independent
III.	Inspector: Jack Bollet	V
	Organization: WOO	8
	Telephone: 753-9428	•
IV.	Inspection Date(s): June 2+3, 1993	ा के म _{हा} <u>स</u>

Yes No Remarks

		Yes No Remarks
3.	Did the inspector fail to note any violations or improper waste handling activities?	
4.	Did the inspector fail to identify any hazardous waste handling areas not previously identified in previous reports or records?	<u>X</u>
5.	Upon identifying a potential violation, did the inspector initiate case development procedures (i.e., gather detailed evidence to support the findings of violations)?	
6.	Did the inspector check the requirements for preparedness and prevention, including adequate aisle space, emergency equipment availability, and access to communications during hazardous waste handling operations?	in prior inspections
7.	If applicable, was sampling performed by State personnel in accordance with standard operating procedures specified by the State and/or EPA?	no sampling
8.	Was proper safety and sampling equipment used to perform the sampling?	
9.	Was the inspector helpful to the owner/operator by providing explanation of the regulations?	×

		192	MO.	Kemarks			
	• 0						
10.	Was the inspector able to answer questions accurately or commit to provide answers at a later date?	X				, 10	1.2
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11.	If the facility was permitted, did the inspector determine compliance with permit-specific conditions?	uni	ts.iv	nspected	Were	1 , ≤.	
30					10,		
12.	Did the inspector perform an exit interview with the owner/operator summarizing the key findings of the inspection?	X	 1996	51 51 98	ů	20 3300	8/
3	NOTE: The inspector should not make a finding of violation during the inspection, but should only discuss the findings.		ı	£ 50		9	
VII.	Knowledge of the Regulations					20	
	1. Was the inspector knowledgeable about hazardous waste regulations applicable to the facility?	<u> </u>		ži.			
38	9		39			1.	,
	2. Was the inspector aware of recent amendments to the regulations that may affect	X	âš			v	g.

VIII. Document Inspection (Review) (Please note if review was performed prior to or during inspection)

1. Did the inspector thoroughly review the following documents?

A. For Generators:

-Inspection records for hazardous waste storage areas	in prior inspections
-Personnel training records	facility denied access
-Contingency plan	in prior inspections
-Emergency equipment testing and maintenance records	in prior inspections
-Waste analysis records .	in prior inspections
-Manifests and exception reports	in prior inspections
-State annual and/or EPA biennial reports	in prior inspections
-Waste minimization plan	in prior inspections
B. In addition. for TSDF's:	
-Part A permit application or final issued permit	in prior inspections
-Part B application prior to permit issuance	done by permit staff
-Operating record	
-Waste analysis plan which the horizon schedule	
-Inspection schedule	€
-Closure and Post Closure Plan	• 1
-Financial instruments	not required at fed. facilities.
-Ground Water Monitoring/Reports	
-Other information (treatment plant operations, internal correspondence)	<u> </u>
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PART 2

INSPECTION REPORT REVIEW

	14 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Yes No	Remarks
Rey	view of Inspection Report	THE WAY	A III
1.	Did the inspector submit the completed inspection report within the established SEA or grant deadlines?	_ See	comments
2.	Did the inspection report contain factual observations rather than opinion?	· ·	
	Comments: This is a large	facility	and several inspectio
*	are done through	the yea	r to cover the facility
	***	•	ports are thorough
3.	Was the report accurate and did it sufficiently document all the violations? Were the regulations interpreted correctly?	<u>/</u>	
4.	Did the report contain a discussion of changes that have occurred at the facility since the previous inspection?	<u>X</u>	29 ES
,	If not explain items that should have been included:		
5.	Did the inspection report accurately reflect the EPA oversight inspector's observations? If not, explain the differences:	× <u>×</u>	
		8	* ***.
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II. Remarks

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_iob	of conducting inspections to determine
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State	ribe recommendations that may improve the quality of the inspection and/or inspection report?
	ne.
55	
1	Indicate whether the inspector is is need of additional
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